

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COAL AND COKE AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
DELIVERED AT THE HOME.
Store size.....\$6.00
Small size.....\$5.75
Extra size.....\$6.25
Large size.....\$6.50
All quantities at reduced prices.
PAID BY THE HOME.
South Capital and E. E. Phone M. 8221.

It's a Good Idea

Big Lot of
BLINDS
Extra Low
BARKER'S, 649 N.Y. Ave.
Roof Neglected Is
Money Wasted.

See the man who can save you money on your roof. Expert on the great leather. We have had thirty years' experience. We can save you money on your roof. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

Grafton & Son, Inc., & Trust Bldg.
1000 F St. N.W.

WHILE THE FLAG OF TRUCE PROTECTS
you from the enemy, it does not protect you from the enemy's agents. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

Receive first consideration.
See the man who can save you money on your roof. Expert on the great leather. We have had thirty years' experience. We can save you money on your roof. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

Judd & Detweiler, Inc.,
1000 F St. N.W.

OUR BID FOR YOUR ENGRAVING ORDERS

Stationery, Engraving, Printing, etc.
We can save you money on your engraving orders. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET THE "IRONCLAD ROOFERS"
PAINT YOUR ROOF.
YONCLAD

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST
The Commercial Bank, No. 11 G St. N.W.,
will please call on J. H. HALL, Attorney, No. 315
John Marshall place.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY
loss sustained by any person who
has not been properly advised.
ALBERT H. HARRIS, 1000 F St. N.W.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

M. A. LEESE, OPTICAL CO.,
1000 F St. N.W.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: IT IS KNOWN
that I, Frank L. Bush, 305 D St. N.W.,
am the owner of the building known as
the "BUSH BUILDING," No. 305 D St. N.W.,
and I hereby give notice that I have
decided to sell the same.

CONSIDER YOUR PAY ENVELOPE AND THE
amount of money in it. It is a good idea
to have a good one. JOHN L. SHEPHERD, 327 10th St. Phone M. 220.

LET US MAKE YOUR EYEGLASSES TO ORDER.

THEN YOU CAN BE SURE OF GETTING
THE BEST. THE ONLY MEET YOUR
EYE REQUIREMENTS.
OPTICAL FACTORY ON THE PREMISES.

\$35,000.00 AVAILABLE FOR WARWORK

Senator Ransdell Points Out Sums That May Be Expended During 1915.

Declaring that the friends of warways in this country have no reason for discouragement in the present situation, Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, in a statement given out today, said:

"The rivers and harbors bill which has just been enacted is a very much more comprehensive measure than is generally understood. In the first place, it provides a direct lump sum appropriation of \$35,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the chief of engineers, in order to maintain existing river and harbor projects in condition to give best service and for prosecuting improvements thereon."

"It has not always been possible to expend the funds provided for river and harbor work within the year that they are appropriated, so that there are always standing to the credit of certain projects sums of money which are not immediately needed, so, in the second place, the bill authorizes the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the chief of engineers, to transfer such funds toward projects for which money is immediately needed, up to a total of \$5,000,000."

"Furthermore, the sundry civil bill carries nearly \$4,000,000—\$3,982,000, to be exact—for projects which have been placed under existing contracts. In addition, the bill authorizes the beginning of work on a number of projects which have been held in abeyance until the conditions attached to the appropriation of the funds have been complied with. The amounts thus authorized are upward of \$1,000,000, so that we have a total of between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 which will be available for river and harbor work during the coming fiscal year."

"When we consider the present financial conditions and the shortage of money for all purposes, private as well as public, it is a fairly satisfactory sum, and it is far larger than the average annual appropriations for waterways in ten years, or even five years ago."

Makes Over \$35,000,000 Total.

"The report of the war work committee, which was submitted to the House of Representatives last week, shows that the total amount of money available for war work is \$35,000,000. This is a very large sum, and it is far larger than the average annual appropriations for war work in ten years, or even five years ago."

Will Continue at District Building

Through Next Tuesday, March 16—Order of Sale.

With several buyers in attendance, the annual tax sale of the District of Columbia began this morning at the District building.

The sale, which is being conducted by Ben F. Prince, tax collector, will continue through next Tuesday, March 16. Among the buyers who were on hand this morning were Charles H. Wiltsie of Rochester, N. Y.; John Faust, W. S. Chesley, E. M. McIntire, P. J. Rout and T. J. Kelley.

Property offered for sale for which no bids are received will be purchased by the District. Bids in all cases must equal the amount of taxes together with penalties and costs. The following order of sale will be observed:

Tuesday, March 9, squares 1 to 676, inclusive; Wednesday, March 10, squares 677 to 1296, inclusive; Thursday, March 11, squares 1297 to 2904, inclusive; Friday, March 12, squares 2905 to 3810, inclusive; Saturday, March 13, squares 3811 to 5117, inclusive; Monday, March 15, squares 5118 to 6044, inclusive and Tuesday, March 16, square 5902 to finish.

Father John's Medicine Makes new flesh and strength. Best for colds. Advertisement.

DRAWN 120,000 LINES ON SIX SQUARE INCHES

Dr. Michelson Ends Twelve-Year Task Fixing Metal Plate to Find Chemical Substance of Planets.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Dr. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize for research in physical science in 1912, has completed a twelve-year task, it was announced today, of drawing 120,000 lines on six square inches of metal, which, it is said, will determine the chemical substance of the planets.

The purpose of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

MRS. DANIEL G. WRIGHT IS DEAD IN BALTIMORE

Daughter of the Late Senator Wigfall of Texas and a Former Washington Belle.

Mrs. Daniel G. Wright of Baltimore, formerly Miss Louise Sophie Wigfall, daughter of Gen. Louis T. Wigfall, United States senator from Texas before the civil war, and a belle of Washington society in ante-bellum days, has died at her home in Baltimore, according to a telegram received here. Her demise was due to heart trouble. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the residence of her son, W. H. De Courcy Wright, in Baltimore, and burial will be in St. Thomas cemetery, Green Spring Valley, Md.

Mrs. Wright was president of the Baltimore Chapter and of the Maryland Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and it was largely due to her energy and devotion, it is said, that the society erected in Baltimore, the group, "Glory Stands Beside Our Grief," which commemorates the services of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy.

Shortly before the war Mrs. Wright spent several years in this city. Her father was a member of the Confederate senate and an aid on the staff of Jefferson Davis.

Some years ago Mrs. Wright wrote a book, entitled, "A Southern Girl in Exile," which abounded in delightful reminiscences of life in the south and in this city in ante-bellum days. A trip of the Wigfall family from Marshall, Tex., to Austin, Tex., which was made by carriage, as there were no railroads in the Lone Star state at that time, was described in an interesting chapter. Another chapter was devoted to famous southern belles who were Mrs. Wright's friends during the civil war.

Born her son, Mrs. Wright is survived by her husband and a sister, Mrs. B. Jones Taylor, formerly of Baltimore.

ANNUAL D. C. TAX SALE STARTED THIS MORNING

Will Continue at District Building Through Next Tuesday, March 16—Order of Sale.

With several buyers in attendance, the annual tax sale of the District of Columbia began this morning at the District building.

The sale, which is being conducted by Ben F. Prince, tax collector, will continue through next Tuesday, March 16. Among the buyers who were on hand this morning were Charles H. Wiltsie of Rochester, N. Y.; John Faust, W. S. Chesley, E. M. McIntire, P. J. Rout and T. J. Kelley.

Property offered for sale for which no bids are received will be purchased by the District. Bids in all cases must equal the amount of taxes together with penalties and costs. The following order of sale will be observed:

Tuesday, March 9, squares 1 to 676, inclusive; Wednesday, March 10, squares 677 to 1296, inclusive; Thursday, March 11, squares 1297 to 2904, inclusive; Friday, March 12, squares 2905 to 3810, inclusive; Saturday, March 13, squares 3811 to 5117, inclusive; Monday, March 15, squares 5118 to 6044, inclusive and Tuesday, March 16, square 5902 to finish.

Father John's Medicine Makes new flesh and strength. Best for colds. Advertisement.

DRAWN 120,000 LINES ON SIX SQUARE INCHES

Dr. Michelson Ends Twelve-Year Task Fixing Metal Plate to Find Chemical Substance of Planets.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Dr. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize for research in physical science in 1912, has completed a twelve-year task, it was announced today, of drawing 120,000 lines on six square inches of metal, which, it is said, will determine the chemical substance of the planets.

The purpose of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and through the analysis of light, to analyze the chemical composition of objects at any distance. The sheet of metal is resting on a bed of mercury at the university to protect it from earth vibrations, and treated in glass to make it perfectly flat.

It is covered with straight ruled lines, all exactly alike and all parallel. Twenty thousand lines are drawn on every inch of the six-inch surface.

The origin of the ruled metal, which is called a diffraction grating, is to analyze light, and